

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/618,165	07/17/2000	Jae Beom Choi	8733.039.20	8415
30827	7590 05/23/2005		EXAMINER	
	LONG & ALDRIDG	BOUTSIKARIS, LEONIDAS		
1900 K STRE WASHINGT	ON, DC 20006		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			2872	
		DATE MAILED: 05/23/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		•		LEL
		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		09/618,165	CHOI ET AL.	٠
		Examiner	Art Unit	
	•	Leo Boutsikaris	2872	
Period f	The MAILING DATE of this communication or Reply	n appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addre	ss
THE - External control	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THE COMMUN	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a in. a reply within the statutory minimum of thineriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON statute, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this commi BANDONED (35 U.S.C.§ 133).	unication.
Status				
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	22 October 2003.		
2a)□	·	This action is non-final.		
3)□	Since this application is in condition for all		ters, prosecution as to the me	erits is
	closed in accordance with the practice und	der <i>Ex parte Quayl</i> e, 1935 C.E	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposit	ion of Claims			
5)	Claim(s) 2-5,7-15 and 17-23 is/are pending 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 2-5,7-15 and 17-23 is/are rejected Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction as	ndrawn from consideration.		
Applicat	ion Papers			
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Example The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 July 2000</u> is/are Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the control The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e: a) accepted or b) object to the drawing(s) be held in abeya correction is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ı(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1	
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	ments have been received. ments have been received in A priority documents have beer ureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No. <u>09/084,583</u> . I received in this National Sta	ige ·
Attachmer	nt(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview	Summary (PTO-413)	
2)	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/S er No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-15	2)

Application/Control Number: 09/618,165

Art Unit: 2872

DETAILED ACTION

Terminal Disclaimer

The terminal disclaimer filed on 10/22/2003 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application, which would extend beyond the expiration date of U.S. Patent No. 6,292,296 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-5, 7-15, 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubota (US 3,912,920).

Regarding claim 2, Kubota discloses a polarizer structure (Fig. 2) comprising a plurality of sections such as 31 and 32, each section comprising a plurality of transparent substrates 3a made of glass and producing polarized light (Fig. 1, lines 18-29, col. 2, lines 42-51, col. 3). However, Kubota does not disclose explicitly that the transparent substrates 3a causing the polarization of the incident light are made from quartz. However, Kubota does teach that polarization occurs when light strikes obliquely the plane of a transparent substance such as a glass plate (lines 42-58, col. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

Application/Control Number: 09/618,165

Art Unit: 2872

the time the invention was made to use quartz plates instead glass plates in the polarizer structure of Kubota, since quartz is similar to glass and it is less susceptible to external deleterious factors. Regarding the limitation that the polarizer structure comprises a holder supporting the plurality of the polarizer sections, it is noted that it is inherent that the device of Kubota shown in Fig. 2 includes a holder to support the polarizer sheet.

Regarding claims 3, 5, 13, 15, the glass polarizer sections are rectangular.

Regarding claims 7, 17, each section 31 comprises a plurality of glass substrates 3a (Fig. 1).

Regarding claims 9-10, 20-21, the plurality of the glass substrate parts is placed at a non-zero angle equal to the Brewster's angle relative to the normal line to the surface of the polarizer (lines 43-49, col. 1).

Regarding claims 11-12, the device of Kubota further includes a light source 1 for generating light, and means 2 for directing light onto the polarizer sheet (Fig. 2).

Regarding claims 4, 14, Kubota does not specify that the sections 31 or 32 are triangular in shape. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the polarizer section triangular, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). Here, the result effective variable is the shape of the polarizer. A mesh of triangular shaped sections is more economical to make since it has fewer connecting edges.

Regarding claim 18, the means 2 for directing the light incident on the polarizer collimates the light (see Figs. 1-2, and lines 47-49, col. 2).

Regarding claims 8, 22, it is inherent that the polarizer holder includes a light absorptive

Page 4

material, since any material, which is not a perfect reflector absorbs incident light.

Regarding claim 19, the stack of glass substrates 31 partially polarizes the incident light

(lines 51-57, col. 2).

Regarding claim 23, the degree of partial polarization depends on the number of glass

substrates 3a stacked on top of one another (lines 26-34, col. 3).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dr. Leo Boutsikaris whose telephone number is 571-272-2308.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Leo Boutsikaris, Ph.D., J.D.

Primary Patent Examiner, AU 2872

May 18, 2005

LEONIDAS BOUTSIKARIS
PRIMARY EXAMINER